

I have seen only *varia* and *pulvinata* in this genus, and do not detect any important subgenic characters for *Acritochaeta*. *Varia* has a little smaller palpi, its hind crossvein is more erect, and its third vein is not bent back toward the tip. The abdomen of *varia* male is peculiar, consisting apparently of three segments plus a large hypopygium; as the Museum possesses but a single male, I am unable to make a thorough study of this. The abdomen of *varia* female, however, is like that of *pulvinata*.

NOTE.—In Proceedings of the Washington Entomological Society, vol. 21, 1919, p. 106, I established a new Anthomyiid genus with the name *Pergandea*. This being preoccupied in Hemiptera, I now substitute GANPERDEA, new name.

## THE FIRST SABETHES LARVA FOUND

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

BY J. BONNE-WEPSTER AND C. BONNE

October, 1920, at Moengo, Surinam, we discovered in the water of a hole in a fallen tree a few predacious Sabethine larvæ, feeding on *Culex coronator* Dyar and Knab, *Culex bonneæ* Dyar and Knab, *Culex mollis* Dyar and Knab and even *Uranotaenia lowii* Theobald. The water contained many green algæ. To our great surprise we bred from these larvæ three females of *Sabethes bipartipes* Dyar and Knab.

***Sabethes bipartipes* Dyar and Knab.**

Larva: Head broad. Lower head-hairs single, upper double; both pairs slight. Antennæ cylindrical, rounded, smooth, a slight tuft of two hairs on outer fifth. Mental plate narrow, with a big ventral tooth and eight smaller ones on each side. Maxillæ conical, with one strong big horn at tip and seven teeth on one margin; a stout rod-like hair present near tip. Comb of eighth segment rather irregular number of nine to sixteen simple spines on a strip of chitin. Air tube conical, spicular, two and a half times as long as wide; a few small, irregularly placed hairs present, two strong hooks at tip. Anal

segment with plate reaching half way down sides; a tuft of two long hairs at ventral angle of plate, a subventral tuft of two hairs, dorsally a tuft of two hairs and a multiple tuft. Anal gills broad, bluntly rounded, little longer than anal segment.

Pupa: Breathing trumpets short, conical. Multiple tufts on seventh and eighth abdominal segment. Paddles small.

Larva and pupa are typical Sabethine. They come nearest to *Sabethinus*, from which they differ by the absence of the abdominal hooks.

### NOTE ON SCHIZURA APICALIS G. & R.

(*Lepidoptera, Notodontidæ*)

Lately Mr. William Beutenmüller describes the larva of this species from specimens feeding on wax myrtle (The Lepidopterist, iii, 133, 1920). The larva is evidently the same as described by me eleven years ago (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., xi, 104, 1909), not bred, although supposed to belong to the species. My supposition has thus been verified after this lapse of time. My specimens were feeding on low-bush blueberry. The range of the species is from Maine to Florida.

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### CHANGE OF PREOCCUPIED NAME

(*Lepidoptera, Noctuidæ*)

For *Bryophilopsis* Dyar (Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 190, 1920), not Hampson (Moths of India, ii, 361, 1894), the name *Parabryophila* is proposed.

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